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IGSL

ATTEST:

Brenda Stanfill

City Clerk of the City of
Grand Terrace and of the
City Council thereof

Richard Garcia

Mayor of the City of
Grand Terrace and of
the City Council thereof

I, BRENDA STANFILL, City Clerk of the City of Grand Terrace, California,, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Grand Terrace held on the 23 rd day of October, 2003, by the following vote:

AYES : Councilmembers Hilkey, Larkin and Cortes; Mayor Pro Tem Ferre and Mayor Garcia

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Brenda Stanfill

City Clerk
Brenda Stanfill

Approved as to form:

John Harper
City Attorney
John Harper

**NOISE ELEMENT
FOR THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE**

(October 23, 2003)

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ATTACHMENT "A"

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THE NOISE ELEMENT

FOR THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE

I. Purpose:

The Noise Element of a General Plan is the basis for achieving and maintaining environmental noise control. The Element establishes goals, policies, and programs so that residents of the City of Grand Terrace will be protected from excessive noise. It also is an essential element for updating and maintaining the land use, circulation and housing elements.

The Noise Element establishes guidelines to govern future construction and noise abatement programs by identifying major noise sources. These noise sources are both mobile noise and stationary noise. It also inventories sensitive receptors such as schools, religious institutes, convalescent homes and sensitive wildlife habitats. It also determines the extent of noise problems in the community, and inventories existing and proposed land use controls in conjunction with noise contours. By using existing and projected noise contours, the City can select and impose methods of noise attenuation and the protection of residential land uses and other sensitive receptors from existing and foreseeable noise problems.

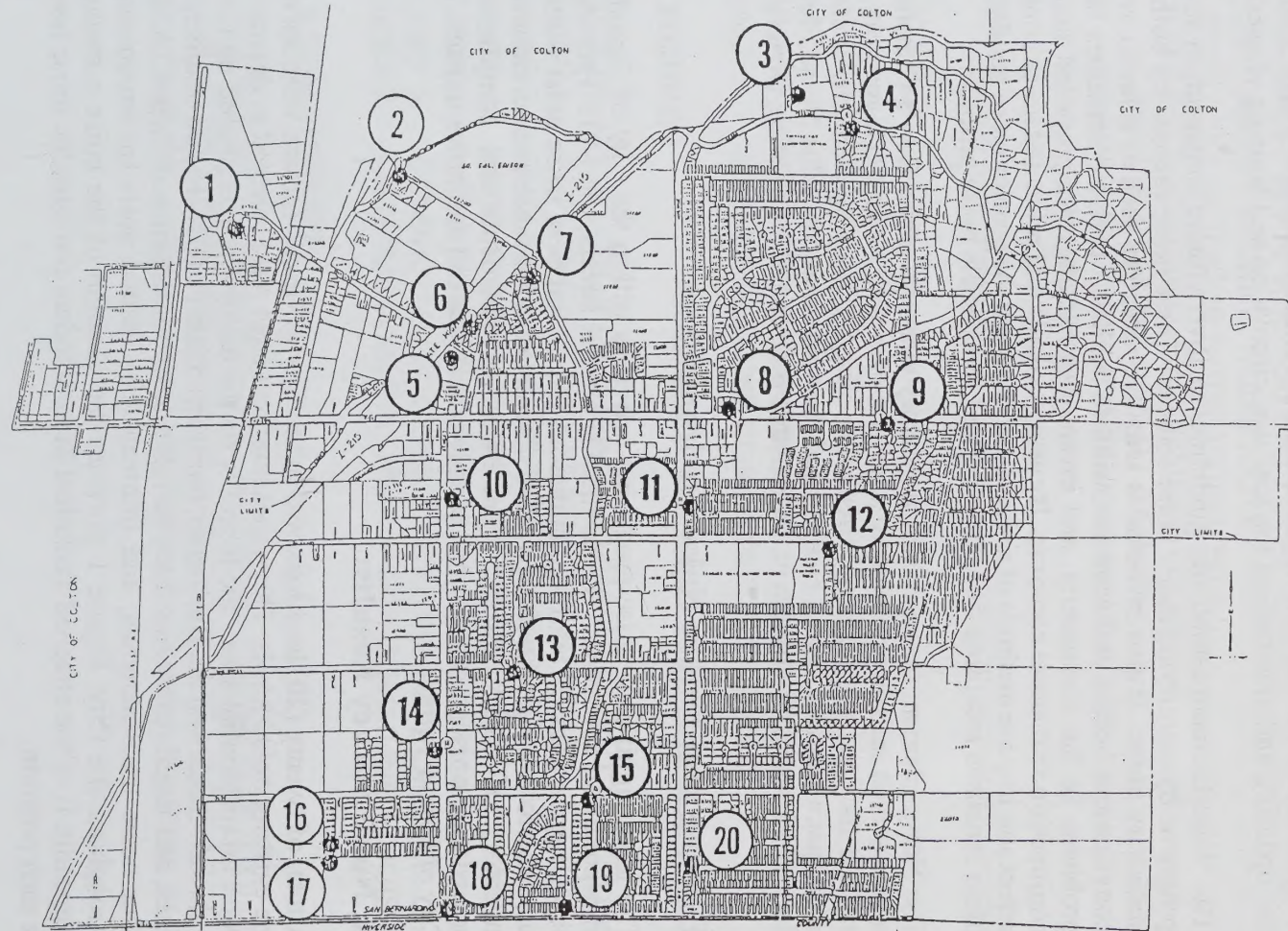
The Noise Element is one of the mandatory elements of the City's General Plan. State law requires each jurisdiction to have a general plan with seven (7) mandatory elements. These include the land use element, circulation element, housing element, conservation element, open space element, safety element and the noise element. This Noise Element will replace the noise hazards discussion in the Hazards Element of the existing General Plan of the City.

II. Existing and Future Noise Environments:

The most significant noise-producing activities within the City of Grand Terrace involve transportation activities. These include arterial streets, the I-215 Freeway, rail lines, and aircraft operations. In addition, numerous fixed sources of noise exist within portions of the city. The following section provides a discussion of the noise measurements obtained and an inventory of noise sources. From these measurements and complementing analytical procedures, noise exposure contours have been derived and noise impacts identified for the City of Grand Terrace.

A. Noise Survey Results:

A total of twenty (20) locations within the City of Grand Terrace were surveyed to establish the existing noise levels. These measurement sites were selected to determine the impact of noise on residential areas due to traffic on the major arterials (including the I-215 freeway), train movements on the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) and Southern Pacific (SP) rail lines, and flight operations from San Bernardino International Airport. A total of six (6) 24-hour noise measurements, and fourteen (14) limited noise measurements were obtained throughout the City. Figure 1 provides the location of the noise measurement positions. Appendix II of the attached Technical Memorandum provides the noise level data measured at each position.



CITY OF
GRAND TERRACE

Location of the Noise Measurement Positions

FIGURE 1

The following provides an inventory of noise sources measured within the City of Grand Terrace and the ranges of maximum sound levels generated by these sources:

Noise Source	Range of Sound Levels
Commercial jet flyover	46 to 67 dB(A)
Private aircraft flyover	47 to 59 dB (A)
Traffic on city streets	56 to 82 dB(A)
Traffic on the I-215 freeway	66 to 73 dB(A)
Activity at the lumberyard	58 to 79 dB(A)

These noise sources were measured at various locations throughout the City. Therefore, the noise levels are not necessarily indicative of any particular area or location.

B. Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) Contours:

Figures 2 and 3 provide the CNEL contours for the existing and future noise environments within the City of Grand Terrace, respectively. Two 400-scale exhibits are also available in the offices of the City of Grand Terrace Community Development Department. Both provide the CNEL contours ranging from 60 to 80 dB in 5 dB increments. Appendix II of the Technical Memorandum provides the noise level data measured at each position.

The CNEL contours for the major arterials and freeway within the City of Grand Terrace have been developed utilizing a methodology based on a simplified version of the Federal Highway Administration's Traffic Noise Model and traffic data obtained from Caltrans and the City of Grand Terrace (with the extension of Commerce Way, without the North-South Corridor project, and without the Iowa extension). The railroad contours were developed based on Wyle Laboratories computational procedures using data obtained from the various rail companies and Metrolink.

The CNEL contour for flight operations at San Bernardino International Airport as they impact the City of Grand Terrace are provided in Figure 4. These contours have been obtained from reports provided by the Inland Valley Development Agency and San Bernardino International Airport Authority.

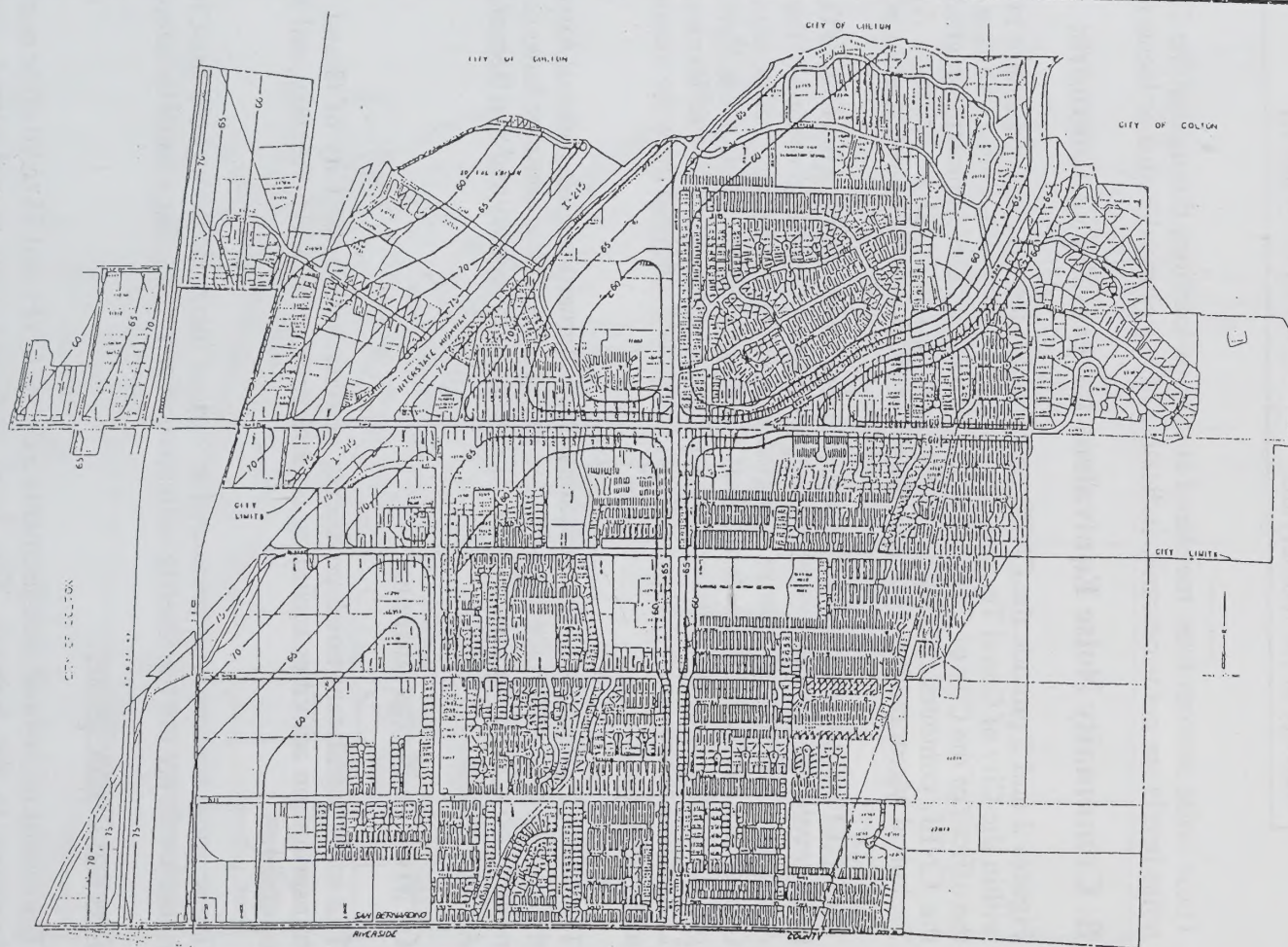
C. Mobile Noise source:

The most significant noise-producing activity within the City of Grand Terrace involves transportation activities including arterial streets, the I-215 Freeway, rail lines, and aircraft operations.

These noise sources were measured at various locations throughout the City. Therefore, the noise levels are not necessarily indicative of any particular area or location.

Freeway Traffic Noise:

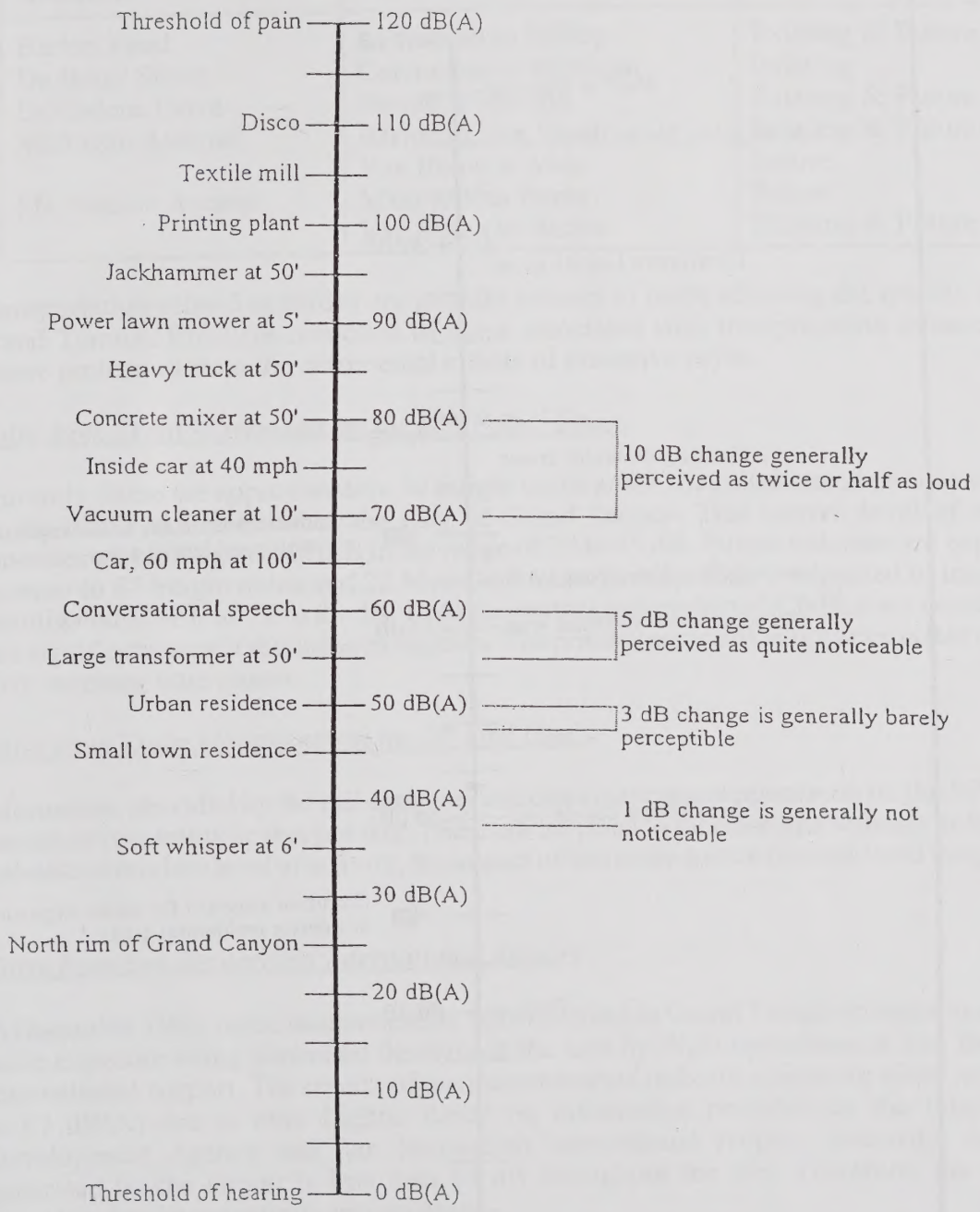
The results of 24-hour measurements indicate CNELs of 75 to 80 dB at rear yards with direct exposure to the freeway. This level is higher than is considered acceptable and will compromise the welfare of residents exposed to the noise for a long period of time.

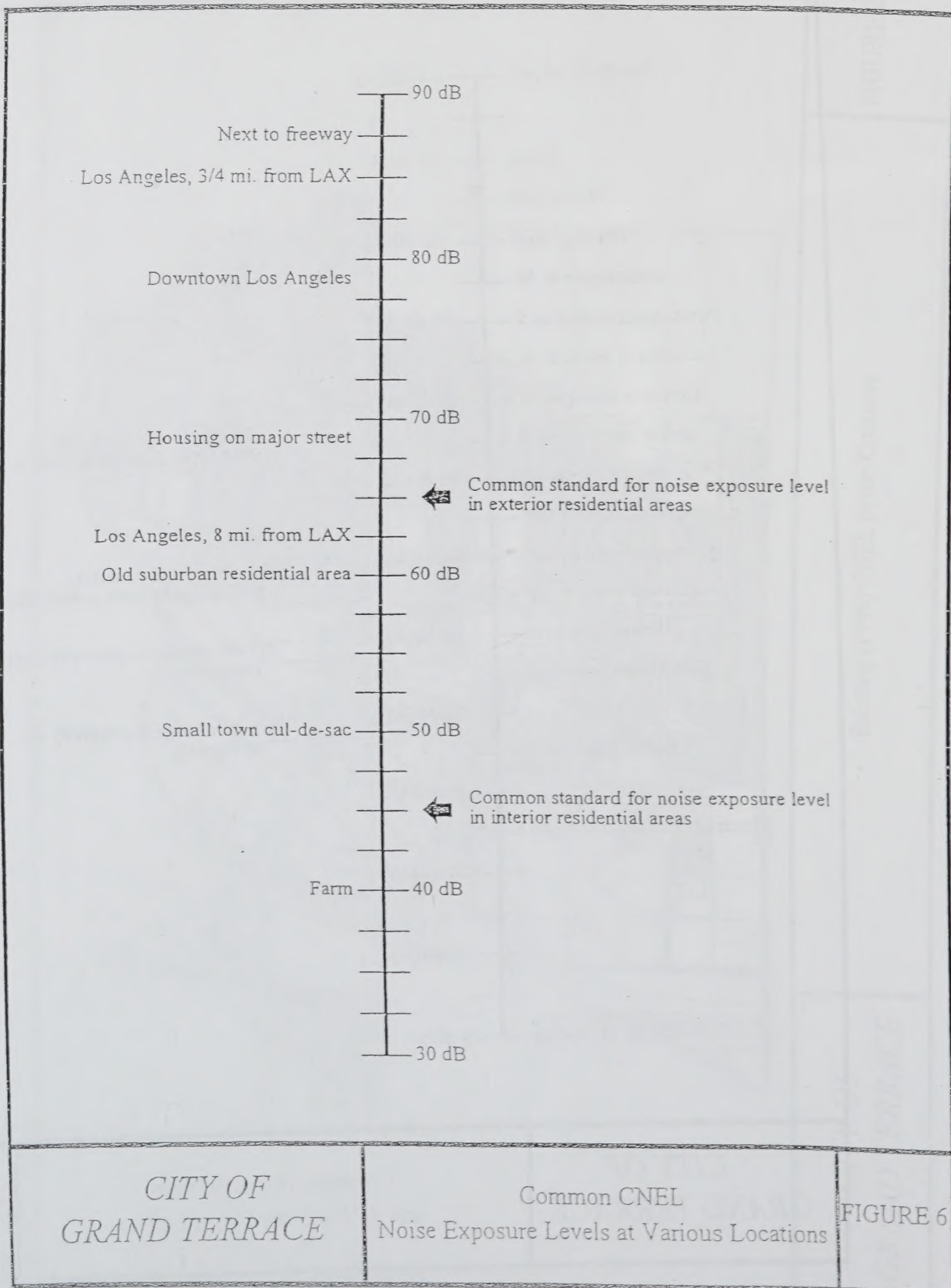


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Existing (1999) CNEL Noise Contours

FIGURE 2





Traffic Noise From Major and Secondary Arterials:

The CNEL values at noise-sensitive locations directly adjacent to the following arterials exceed 65 dB. Hence, the noise exposure at these areas is considered excessive:

Arterials	Reach	Time Frame
Barton Road	La Cadena to Hilltop	Existing & Future
De Berry Street	Commerce to Michigan	Existing
La Cadena Drive	Barton to Rancho	Existing & Future
Michigan Avenue	Barton to Van Buren	Existing & Future
	Van Buren to Main	Future
Mt. Vernon Avenue	Main to Van Buren	Future
	Van Buren to Barton	Existing & Future

Transportation-related activities are primary sources of noise affecting the quality of life in Grand Terrace. Effective reduction of noise associated with transportation is necessary to ensure protection from the detrimental effects of excessive noise.

Noise from Train Movements on the BNSF Rail Line:

Currently, there are approximately 30 freight trains and 9 Metrolink trains per day operating on the BNSF rail line within the City of Grand Terrace. This current level of operation generates an unmitigated CNEL in the range of 70 to 75 dB. Future volumes are expected to increase to 67 freight trains and 22 Metrolink trains per day. This is expected to increase the unmitigated CNEL to 75 to 80 dB. Both the current and projected CNELs are considered to be a significant impact requiring mitigation. The primary source of annoyance is late night and early morning train passes.

Noise from Train Movements on the SP Rail Line:

Information provided by the rail company indicates that current operations on the SP rail spur consist of two trains or less per day. There are no plans to increase this volume in the future. Because of this low level of activity, the impact of this noise source is considered insignificant.

Noise from San Bernardino International Airport:

In December 1999, noise measurements were obtained in Grand Terrace in order to assess the noise exposure being generated throughout the area by flight operations at San Bernardino International Airport. The results of the measurements indicate maximum noise levels of 46 to 67 dB(A) due to over flights. Based on information provided by the Inland Valley Development Agency and San Bernardino International Airport Authority, the CNEL generated by the airport is less than 60 dB throughout the city. Therefore, the impact is considered to be potentially insignificant.

D. Stationary Noise Source:

These noise sources may not be the most significant noise to the entire city: but none the less stationary noise are a detriment to residential land use when commercial and residential uses

are adjacent to each other.

Commercial/Industrial Noise:

In general, commercial/industrial noise within the City of Grand Terrace is not considered excessive. However, where residential locations are adjacent to industrial zones or trucking operations, a significant impact may exist. This impact is primarily related to noise generated by:

- loading dock operations,
- trucks entering and leaving the area, and
- mechanical equipment located both inside and outside the building(s).

An example of this occurs at the residential community on Tanager Street and Royal Avenue. These homes abut a lumberyard. Measurements obtained at a residence in this community indicate maximum noise levels that range from 57 to 79 dB(A).

Construction Activity:

The impact of construction noise that occurs during the daytime is considered minimal for no more than two or three months of activity. However, late night and weekend disturbances caused by construction noise may create a significant impact when experienced at nearby residential locations.

E. Sensitive Non-Residential Receptors:

In general, the sound levels at noise-sensitive non-residential locations within the City are not considered excessive. However, the following areas are located within an existing or future 65 dB CNEL contour:

Terrace Hills Junior High School,
Religious school on Barton Road east of Mt. Vernon Avenue,
Private school on Mt. Vernon Avenue north of Barton Road,
Grand Terrace Elementary School on Barton Road, and
Grand Terrace Library.

III. Recommended Noise Element Goals and Policies:

A substantial portion of the city is affected by various sources of noise. The following goals, objectives and policies are intended to address identified noise issues in the community:

A. Transportation Noise Control:

Transportation related activities are primary sources of noise affecting the quality of life in Grand Terrace. Effective reduction of noise associated with transportation is necessary to ensure protection from the detrimental effects of excessive noise.

Goal No. 1: (*Transportation Noise Control*) Use noise control measures to reduce the impact from transportation noise sources.

- Objective 1.1 (Freeway Traffic Noise): Use noise control measures to reach specific noise levels of those areas along the I-215 Freeway within the City.
- Policy 1.1.1: Pursue construction of new barriers or the augmentation of existing barriers, to reduce noise impacts along the I-215 freeway along segments directly next to residential areas and Grand Terrace Elementary School.
- Policy 1.1.2: Encourage, where feasible, noise mitigation measures, such as noise barriers and realignments, in the design and construction of new freeway improvements in the City of Grand Terrace.
- Policy 1.1.3: Enforce the State's Vehicle Code noise standards within the City.
- Policy 1.1.4: Consider noise impacts to residential neighborhoods when designating truck routes, freeway improvements, and major circulation corridors.
- Objective 1.2 (Traffic Noise From Major and Secondary Arterials): Use noise and traffic control measures to reduce the impact from transportation noise sources to acceptable levels.
- Policy 1.2.1: Encourage, where feasible, noise mitigation measures, such as noise barriers and realignments, in the design and construction of new roadway projects in the City of Grand Terrace.
- Policy 1.2.2: Enforce the State's Vehicle Code noise standards within the City.
- Policy 1.2.3: Consider noise impacts to residential neighborhoods when designating truck routes freeway improvements and major circulation corridors.
- Policy 1.2.4: Work with the "RTA" and "Omnitrans" to establish bus routes that meet public transportation needs and minimize noise impacts in residential areas.
- Policy 1.2.5: Participate in the planning and environmental review process for proposed new arterials to ensure that appropriate noise mitigation measures are included in the design of the project.
- Objective 1.3: (Air and Rail Line Noise Control): Use noise control measures to prevent or mitigate future noise resulting from the increase in the number of trains traveling through the City and planes flying over the City.
- Policy 1.3.1: Pursue the construction of noise barriers along the BNSF and SP rail lines where residences exist next to the track.
- Policy 1.3.2: Encourage the Public Utilities Commission, the BNSF Rail Company, the SP Rail Company and Southern California Regional Rail Authority to minimize the level of noise produced by train movements and whistle noise within the City of Grand Terrace by reducing speeds, improving vehicle system technology and developing improved procedures for train engineer whistle blowing.
- Policy 1.3.3: Encourage Grand Terrace citizen participation and City involvement on committees that could influence rail activities in San Bernardino/Riverside Counties.
- Policy 1.3.4: Encourage Grand Terrace citizen participation and City involvement on committees that would influence future aircraft activities in San Bernardino County.

- Policy 1.3.4: Encourage Grand Terrace citizen participation and City involvement on committees that would influence future aircraft activities in San Bernardino County.
- Policy 1.3.5: Encourage San Bernardino International Airport to set up noise control procedures and to consider methods to reduce and minimize noise exposure due to aircraft flyovers within the City of Grand Terrace.
- Policy 1.3.6: Continue to monitor all San Bernardino International Airport activities to minimize noise impacts within the City resulting from airport operations.
- Policy 1.3.7: Work to reduce risks and noise impacts resulting from aircraft operations by (a) participating in and monitoring the planning processes for San Bernardino International Airport; (b) continuing to discourage commercial or general aviation activities that increase noise exposure (c) and preparing possible mitigation measures.
- Policy 1.3.8: Support construction of railroad grade separations on Main Street at the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad and Southern Pacific rail crossings.

B. Non-Transportation Noise Control:

Goal No.2 (*Non-Transportation Noise*): Develop those measures to control non-transportation noise impacts.

- Objective 2.1: *Stationary and Non-mobile Noise Sources.* Adopt and enforce appropriate local noise ordinances to effectively control stationary and non-mobile noise sources. These measures will control non-transportation noise to avoid exposure to excessive noise levels thereby maintaining health and safety standards.
- Policy 2.1.1: Implement a review process of the City's noise ordinance and City policies and regulations affecting noise.
- Policy 2.2.2: Minimize the impacts of construction noise on adjacent land uses by limiting the permitted hours of activity.
- Policy 2.2.3: Require City departments to observe state and federal occupational safety and health noise standards.
- Policy 2.2.4: Require new equipment and vehicles purchased by the City to comply with noise performance standards consistent with available noise reduction technology.

C. Noise and Land Use Planning Integration:

Goal No. 3: (*Noise and Land Use Planning Integration*). Prevent and mitigate the adverse impacts of excessive exposure to residential and commercial land uses.

- Objective 3.1: *Commercial/Industrial Noise.* Incorporate noise considerations into land use planning decisions to minimize or avoid detrimental impacts, reduce encroachment of non-residential land uses, and enforce the local noise ordinance.
- Policy 3.1.1: Adopt planning guidelines that establish acceptable noise standards for various land uses throughout the City of Grand Terrace, as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1. Interior and Exterior Noise Standards

Land Use	CNEL	
	Interior ¹	Exterior ²
Residential - Single family, multifamily, duplex, mobile home	45 dB	65 dB
Residential - Transient lodging, hotels, motels, nursing homes, hospitals	45 dB	65 dB
Private offices, church sanctuaries, libraries, board rooms, conference rooms, theaters, auditoriums, concert halls, meeting halls, etc.	45 dB	---
Schools	45 dB	65 dB
General offices, reception, clerical, etc.	50 dB	---
Bank lobby, retail store, restaurant, typing pool, etc.	55 dB	---
Manufacturing, kitchen, warehousing, etc.	65 dB	---
Parks, playgrounds	---	65 dB
Golf courses, outdoor spectator sports, amusement parks	---	65 dB

Notes:

1. Standard applies to all habitable interior areas. Standard to be achieved with windows and doors closed. Mechanical ventilation shall be provided as required by the Uniform Building Code.
2. Standard applies to all habitable exterior living areas including: private yards, private patios and balconies, common recreation areas, school playgrounds, etc.

- Policy 3.1.2: Require new residential developments located in close proximity to existing commercial/industrial operations to provide interior noise mitigation as a condition of approval.
- Policy 3.1.3: Require that commercial uses developed as part of any mixed-use project (with residential) not be noise intensive. Design mixed-use structures to prevent commercial noise impacts to the project's residential uses.
- Policy 3.1.4: Require new commercial/industrial operations located in proximity to existing or proposed residential areas to incorporate noise mitigation into project design.
- Policy 3.1.5: Replace a significant noise generating land use with non-noise generating land uses when plans for future use of areas are developed.
- Objective 3.2: Construction Activity - Land Use Compatibility Standards. Minimize the impacts of construction noise and avoid detrimental impacts through the enforcement and implementation of land use compatibility standards, acoustical analysis, the use of noise insulation and the local noise ordinance.
- Policy 3.2.1: Minimize the impacts of construction noise on adjacent land uses through limiting the permitted hours of activity.
- Policy 3.2.2: Adopt planning guidelines that establish acceptable noise standards for various land uses throughout the city of Grand Terrace, as indicated in Table 1.
- Policy 3.2.3: Require new residential developments located in proximity to existing commercial/ industrial operations to control residential interior noise levels as a condition of approval.
- Policy 3.2.4: Require that commercial uses developed as part of a mixed-use project (with residential) not be noise intensive. Design mixed-use structures to prevent transfer of noise from the commercial to the residential use.
- Policy 3.2.5: Require new commercial/industrial operations located in proximity to existing or proposed residential areas to incorporate noise mitigation into project design.
- Policy 3.2.6: Replace a significant noise source with non-noise generating land uses when plans for future use of areas are developed.
- Policy 3.2.7: Use noise/land use compatibility standards (Table 2) as a guide for future planning and development.
- Policy 3.2.8: Review proposed projects in terms of compatibility with nearby noise- sensitive land uses with the intent of reducing noise impacts.
- Policy 3.2.9: Review proposed projects in terms of compatibility with nearby

Table 2. Noise/Land Use Compatibility Matrix

Land Use Category	CNEL, dB						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	
Residential - Single family, multifamily, duplex	A	A	B	C	C		A
Residential - Mobile homes	A	A	B	C	C		
Transient Lodging - Motels, hotels	A	A	B	B	C	C	
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	A	A	B	C	C		
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters, Meeting Halls	B	B	C	C			
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports, Amusement Parks	A	A	A	B	B		
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	A	A	A	B	C		
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Cemeteries	A	A	A	A	B	C	C
Office and Professional Buildings	A	A	A	B	B	C	
Commercial Retail, Banks, Restaurants, Theaters	A	A	A	A	B	B	C
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Wholesale, Service Stations	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
Agriculture	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Legend

A NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE
Specified land use is satisfactory based on the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

B CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice

C NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If it does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Taken in part from "Aircraft Noise Impact Planning Guidelines for Local Agencies," U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, TE/NA-472, November 1972.

noise- sensitive land uses with the intent of reducing noise impacts.

- Policy 3.2.10: Adopt planning guidelines that establish acceptable noise standards for various land uses throughout the City of Grand Terrace, as indicated in Table 1.
- Policy 3.2.11 Apply the state's noise insulation standards to the conversion of existing apartments into condominiums wherever feasible.

IV. Noise Element Implementation Program:

The following programs will implement the goals, objectives and policies of the City's Noise Element:

A. Transportation Noise Control:

1. Roadway Improvement Projects:

The principal method of protecting sensitive land uses from traffic noise is the construction of noise barriers in concert with road improvement projects. The City will request, where necessary to mitigate identified adverse significant noise impacts, the inclusion of sound walls, earthen berms, or other acoustical barriers as part of any Caltrans or County roadway project.

2. Motor Vehicle Noise Control:

To minimize or reduce noise impacts on residential and other sensitive land uses, the Community Development Department, the Building and Safety/Public Works Department, the Police (Sheriff) Department and the California Highway Patrol will: 1) enforce and periodically evaluate truck and bus movements and routes to reduce impacts on sensitive areas, and 2) promote coordination between City Police (Sheriff) and the California Highway Patrol to enforce the State's Motor Vehicle noise standards.

3. Rail Line Noise Control:

The principal methods of protecting sensitive land uses from train vehicle noise are the construction of noise barriers, reduction of vehicle speed, the use of well-maintained welded track, rubberized crossings and whistle blowing procedures. The Community Development Department and the Building and Safety/Public Works Department will seek assistance from the Public Utilities Commission, the Southern California Regional Rail Authority and the Railroads to implement these methods.

4. Aviation Noise:

Work to reduce noise impacts resulting from aircraft operations at San Bernardino International Airport by 1) participating and monitoring the planning processes for the airport, and 2) continuing to discourage general and commercial aviation activities that increase noise exposure to sensitive land uses.

B. Non-Transportation Noise Control:

1. Noise Ordinance Enforcement:

The City will enforce its Noise Ordinance to reduce excessive noise from site-specific sources such as construction activity, mechanical equipment, landscaping maintenance, loud music, truck traffic, loading and unloading activities, and other sources.

C. Noise and Land Use Planning Integration:

1. Noise Ordinance Enforcement:

The Community Development Department and the Police (Sheriff) Department will enforce the City's Noise Ordinance to reduce excessive noise from site-specific sources such as construction sites, mechanical equipment, landscaping maintenance, loud music, truck traffic, loading and unloading activities and other sources.

2. Community Standards Application:

The Community Development Department, through the Design Review process, will apply the Noise Element standards of compatibility described in Tables 1 and 2 to new development proposals and methods to mitigate anticipated impacts such as building orientation and acoustical barriers, shall be applied to meet the standards.

3. Noise Insulation:

Interior and exterior noise levels for proposed new development shall be required by the Community Development Department and Building and Safety/Public Works Department to meet the California Noise Insulation Standards (Title 24 of the California Administrative Code). These standards shall also be applied to all single-family developments and condominium conversion projects where feasible.

4. Acoustical Analysis:

Acoustical analysis reports, prepared by a qualified acoustical consultant, will be required by the Community Development Department for new sensitive land uses within noise impact areas (i.e. area where existing or future CNEL exceeds 60 dB).

V. General Terms (Noise Evaluation and Measurement):

A-Weighted Sound Level

To establish the A-weighted sound level, the acoustical signal is detected by the microphone and then filtered to weight those portions of the noise that are most annoying to individuals. This weighting of sound energy corresponds approximately to the relative annoyance experienced by humans from noise at various frequencies. The sound levels of a few typical sources of noise that are routinely experienced by people within Grand Terrace are listed in Figure 5.

The A-weighted sound level of traffic noise and other long-term noise producing activities within and around a community varies considerably with time. Measures of this varying noise level are accomplished by obtaining statistical samples. For the purposes of this study, the

following statistical values have been used:

- Leq: The energy equivalent (average) sound level. This value is most representative of the long-term annoyance potential as well as other effects of the noise.
- Lmax: The maximum sound level.
- Lmin: The minimum sound level.
- Ln: The sound level exceeded n% of the time (e.g., L25 is the sound level exceeded 25% of the time).

These measures may be recorded to obtain representative samples of the noise during certain time periods (e.g., peak traffic period, late evening, early morning, etc.).

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)

It is recognized that a given level of noise may be more or less tolerable depending on the duration of exposure and the time of day during which the noise is experienced. There are several measures of noise exposure that consider not only the variation of noise level but also include temporal characteristics. Of these, the State Department of Aeronautics and the California Commission of Housing and Community Development have adopted the CNEL. This measure weights the average noise level for the evening hours (from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) by 5 dB, and the late evening and early morning hours (from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) by 10 dB. The un-weighted daytime noise levels are combined with these weighted levels and averaged to obtain a CNEL value. Figure 6 indicates the outdoor CNEL at typical locations throughout the Southern California area.

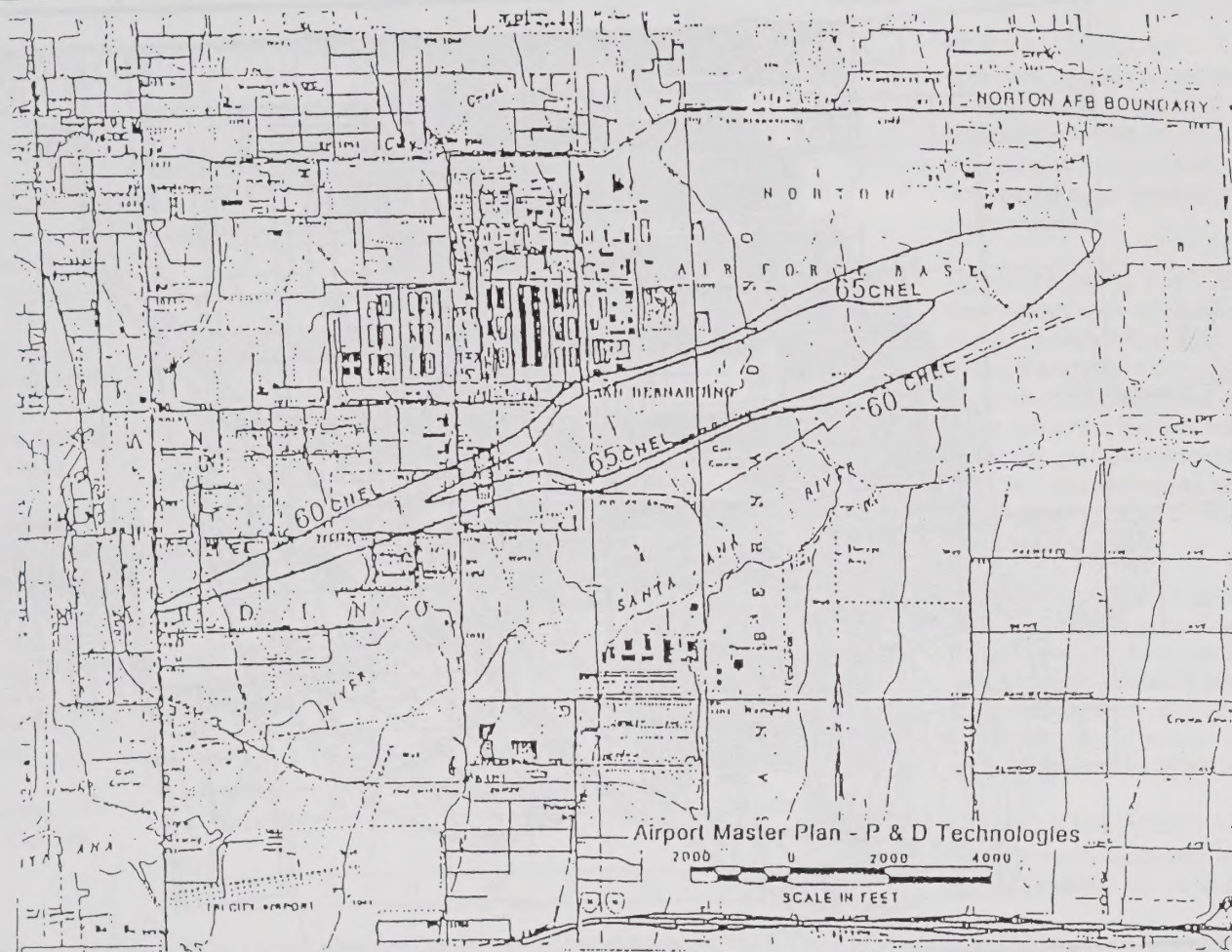
Acceptable Exterior Noise Exposures

Figure 7 indicates the CNEL considered acceptable for various land use categories. In general, exterior noise exposures at residential locations should not exceed a CNEL of 65 dB.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recommended a policy stating that an Ldn (or CNEL) of 55 dB should not be exceeded within exterior living spaces. However, the EPA emphasizes that this level of exposure may not be economically feasible, or, in many cases, a practical level to achieve.

Acceptable Interior Noise Exposures

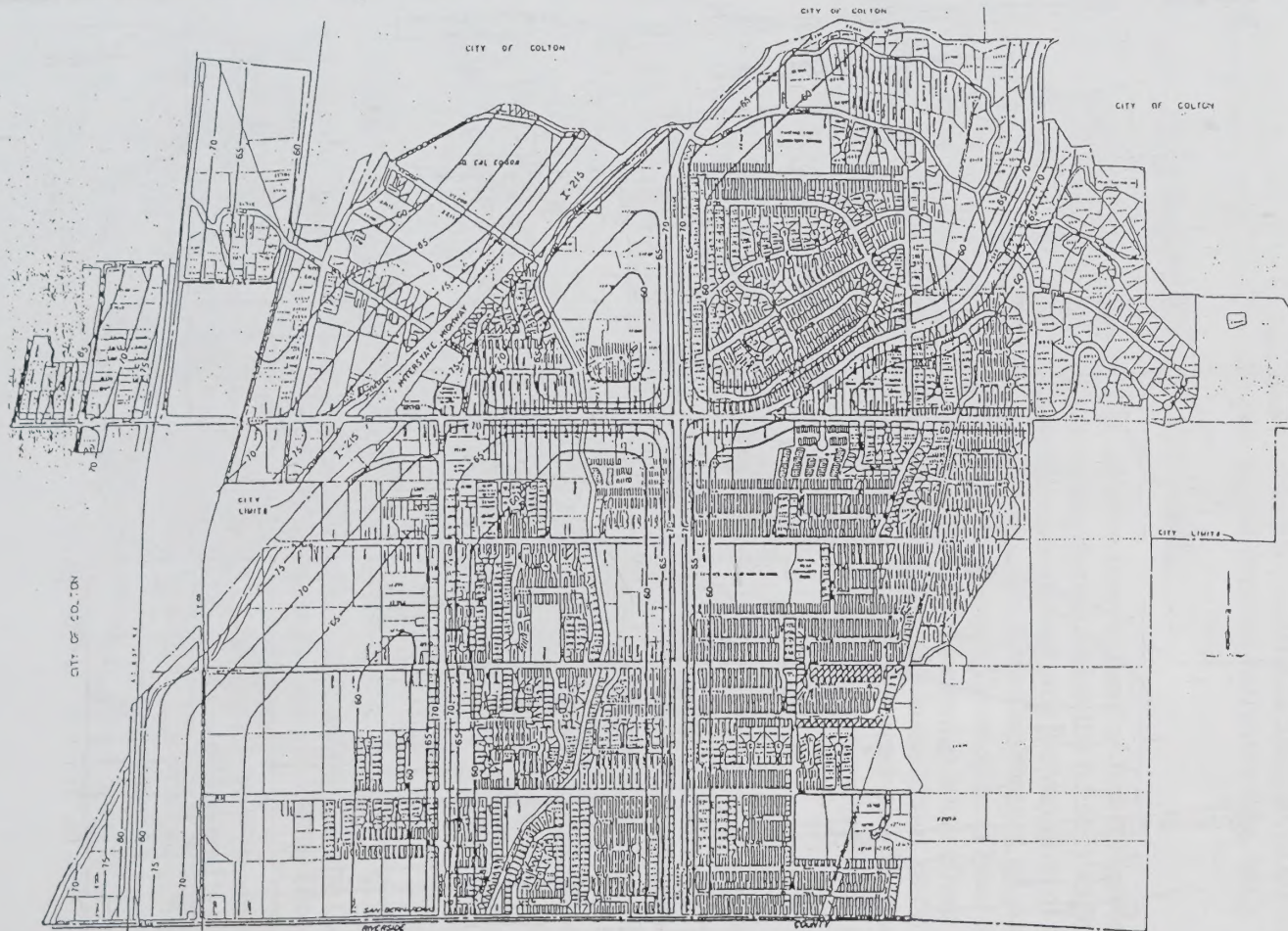
California's noise insulation standards were officially adopted by the California Commission of Housing and Community Development in 1974 and became effective on August 22, 1974. On November 14, 1988, the Building Standards Commission approved revisions to these standards (Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations). The ruling states that, "Interior noise levels attributable to exterior sources shall not exceed 45 dB in any habitable room. The noise metric shall be either ... Ldn or ... CNEL, consistent with



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CNEL Contours for San Bernardino International Airport Reuse Plan

FIGURE 4



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Future (2015) CNEL Noise Contours

FIGURE 3

Land Use Category

Residential - Single family,
multifamily, duplex

Residential - Mobile homes

Transient Lodging - Motels, hotels

Schools, Libraries, Churches,
Hospitals, Nursing Homes

Auditoriums, Concert Halls,
Amphitheaters, Meeting Halls

Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator
Sports, Amusement Parks

Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks

Golf Courses, Riding Stables,
Cemeteries

Office and Professional Buildings

Commercial Retail, Banks,
Restaurants, Theaters

Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities,
Wholesale, Service Stations

Agriculture

		CNEL, dB					
		55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential - Single family, multifamily, duplex	A	A	B	C	C		
Residential - Mobile homes	A	A	B	C	C		
Transient Lodging - Motels, hotels	A	A	B	B	C	C	
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	A	A	B	C	C		
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters, Meeting Halls	B	B	C	C			
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports, Amusement Parks	A	A	A	B	B		
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	A	A	A	B	C		
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Cemeteries	A	A	A	A	B	C	C
Office and Professional Buildings	A	A	A	B	B	C	
Commercial Retail, Banks, Restaurants, Theaters	A	A	A	A	B	B	C
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Wholesale, Service Stations	A	A	A	A	B	B	B
Agriculture	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Legend

A

NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE
Specified land use is satisfactory based on the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

B

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice

C

NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If it does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE
New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: Taken in part from "Aircraft Noise Impact Planning Guidelines for Local Agencies," U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, TE/NA-472, November 1972.

*CITY OF
GRAND TERRACE*

Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments

FIGURE 7

the noise element of the local general plan." Additionally, the Commission specifies that residential buildings or structures to be located within exterior CNEL (or Ldn) contours of 60 dB or greater of an existing or adopted freeway, expressway, parkway, major street, thoroughfare, rail line, rapid transit line, or industrial noise source shall require an acoustical analysis showing that the building has been designed to limit intruding noise to an interior CNEL of 45 dB.

Annoyance and Health Considerations

In general, noise may affect the average individual in the following ways:

General Hearing Loss or Damage

Sound levels which exceed 85 dB (A), when experienced for long durations during each working day, may result in severe temporary or even permanent hearing loss. State and federal safety and health regulations currently protect workers at levels of exposure that exceed 90 dB (A) for each 8-hour workday.

Interference With Oral Communication

Speech intelligibility is impaired when sound levels exceed 60 dB (A). The amount of interference increases with sound level and distance between speaker and listener.

Sleep Interference

Sound levels that exceed 40 to 45 dB (A) are generally considered to be excessive for sleeping areas within a residence.

VI. Definitions:

The following common terms are used throughout the Noise Element Technical Memorandum:

Ambient Noise

The composite of noise from all sources near and far. In this context, the ambient noise level constitutes the normal or existing level of environmental noise at a given location.

Amplitude

A measure of the difference between atmospheric pressure (with no sound present) and the total pressure (with sound present). Although there are other measures of sound amplitude, sound pressure is the fundamental measure. The unit of sound pressure is the decibel, denoted dB.

A- Weighted Sound Pressure Level, dB (A)

The sound pressure level, in decibels, as measured on a sound level meter using the A-weighting filter network. The A-weighting filter de-emphasizes the very low and a very high frequency component of the sound in a manner similar to the response of the human ear and gives good correlation with subjective reactions to noise.

Community Noise Equivalent Level, CNEL

The average equivalent A-weighted sound level during a 24-hour day obtained by adding five decibels to the hourly noise levels measured during the evening (from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm) and by adding ten decibels to the hourly noise levels measured during the night (from 10:00 pm to 7:00 am). In this way, CNEL takes into account the lower tolerance of people for noise during evening and nighttime periods.

Day-Night Sound Level, Ldn

The measure of noise exposure used by the EPA, HUD, FAA and the Department of Defense. It is the same as CNEL except that the weighting considered (in CNEL) between the hours from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm is eliminated. Throughout this technical memorandum, Ldn and CNEL are assumed to be the same measure. This is consistent with the recommended practice of the State of California Office of Noise Control.

Decibel, dB

A unit for describing the amplitude of sound, equal to 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the pressure of the measured sound to the reference pressure, which is 20 micro Pascals. Because they are logarithmic, decibels are not additive. If two similar noise sources produce the same amount of noise (e.g., 100 decibels each), the total noise level will be 103 dB, not 200 dB. An increase in noise level of 10 dB is generally perceived as being twice as loud.

Exterior Living Space

Open area designed for outdoor living and/or recreation.

Maximum Noise Level

The maximum instantaneous noise level that occurs during a specific time interval. In acoustics, the maximum sound pressure level is understood to be for single events unless some other kind of level is specified.

Noise

Annoying, harmful, or unwanted sound.

Noise Barrier

A structure designed to mitigate the impact generated by a noise source (e.g., an arterial or rail line) at an adjacent noise-sensitive location. Barriers should be continuous structures without gaps and should be constructed of a material that is impervious to noise (e.g., concrete block, stucco-on-wood, wood-on-wood, Y4" tempered glass, earthen berm, or any combination of these materials).

Noise Contour

A line drawn around a noise source indicating constant levels of noise exposure. CNEL is the metric utilized herein to describe community exposure to noise.

Noise Impact Area

A specific area exposed to significant levels of noise.

Noise Reduction

The ability of a material to reduce the noise level from one place to another or between one room and another. Noise reduction is specified in decibels.

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses

Noise-sensitive land uses include, but are not limited to: residences, schools, libraries, hospitals, churches, offices, hotels, motels, and outdoor recreational areas. These typify land uses where suitability is restricted by intrusive noises. Hence, they are termed "noise-sensitive". Noise sensitivity factors include interference with speech communication, subjective judgment of noise acceptability and relative noisiness, need for freedom from noise intrusion, and sleep interference criteria. The Land Use Element of the General Plan provides a description of the residential areas throughout the city and is considered the source for the inventory of noise-sensitive areas.

Sound

As used herein, sound is a reaction in the ear caused by radiant energy being transmitted from a source by longitudinal pressure waves in air or some other elastic medium.

Sound Level Meter

A measurement instrument containing a microphone, an amplifier, an output meter, and one or more frequency weighting networks. It is used for the determination of sound levels.

VI. References:

1. "Information on Levels of Equipment Noise requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1974.
2. "Highway Noise," U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, FHWW-RD-108, FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model, December 1978.
3. "Circulation Element, Master Plan of Streets and Highways," adopted August 27, 1998.
4. "City of Grand Terrace, Barton Road/Mt. Vernon Avenue Entering-Exiting Volume Count," Counts Unlimited, July 1998.
5. City of Grand Terrace Census Data Map, October 1999.

6. Final Project Study Report on Interstate 215 Between RIV P.M. R38.15 and P.M. 45.33, SBD P.M. 0.00 and P.M. 5.03 and RIV P.M. > 18.9 and 44.8," May 1993.
7. "Assessment of Noise Environments Around Railroad Operations," Wyle Laboratories Report WCR 73.5, July 1973.
8. "Volume 3, Norton Air Force Base Master Plan, San Bernardino International Trade Port, Aviation Environmental Constraints/Potentials," Aviation System Associates.
9. "Airport Master Plan for the Civilian Use of Norton Air Force Base," P&D Technologies.
10. "Guidelines for the Preparation and Content of Noise Elements for the General Plan," Office of Noise Control, California Department of Health, February 1976.
11. "Aircraft Noise Impact Planning Guidelines for Local Agencies," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, TE/NA 472, November 1972.
12. T.T. Schultz, "Noise Assessment Guidelines - Technical Background, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Report No. TE/TN 172, 1971.
13. "A Study of the Magnitude of Transportation Noise Generation and Potential Abatement," U.S. Department of Transportation (a set of seven reports), 1970.
14. Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances, " U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Report P.B. 206 717 (National Technical Information Service No. NTIS 300.1), 1971.
15. "Industrial Noise Manual," American Industrial Hygiene Association (14125 Prevost Street, Detroit, Michigan 48227). 1966.
16. "Noise Control in Multi-Family Dwellings," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban development (supersedes FHA No. 750), 1963.



NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Document Type: Negative Declaration

Date: October 9, 2003

Project Title: Noise Element of the City's General Plan - General Plan Amendment No. 03-01 & Environmental Review Case No. 03-05

Project Location: Citywide - City of Grand Terrace

- **Description of Project:** The project proposes to adopt a new Noise Element for the General Plan of the City of Grand Terrace as required by the Government Code. The new Noise Element has been prepared in conformance with the General Plan Guidelines of the State and will replace current noise provisions in the existing General Plan. The new Noise Element will be considered by the Planning Commission on July 17, 2003 who will make a recommendation to the City Council which will hold its own public hearing on this matter on October 9, 2003.

Project Proponent: Community Development Department, City of Grand Terrace

Lead Agency: Community Development Department, City of Grand Terrace

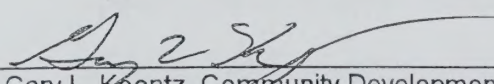
Contact Person: Gary L. Koontz, Community Development Director
(909) 430-2247

Public Review Period: **Began:** June 28, 2003 **Ended:** October 9, 2003

Public Hearings/Meetings: Planning Commission - Thursday, July 17, 2003 at 7:00 P.M.
City Council - Thursday, October 9, 2003 at 6:30 P.M.

Environmental Finding:

Based on an Initial Study, attached hereto, prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of approving the Noise Element, the said Noise Element qualifies for a Negative Declaration on the grounds that the said Noise Element will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Signature: 
Gary L. Koontz, Community Development Director

City of Grand Terrace
Community and Economic Development Department
Environmental Checklist Form

1. Project Title: City of Grand Terrace General Plan Revision—GPA-03-01/E-03-05 to adopt a new Noise Element as required by the Government Code.
2. Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Grand Terrace
Community Development Department
22795 Barton Road
Grand Terrace, CA 92313
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Gary L. Koontz, Community Development Director: (909) 430-2247
4. Project Location: City - Wide, City of Grand Terrace, CA 92313
5. Project Sponsor's Name: City of Grand Terrace Community Development Department
6. General Plan Designation: N/A
7. Zoning: N/A
8. Description of Project: (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan in conformance with the General Plan Guidelines. State law requires each City and County of have a general plan with seven (7) mandatory elements. The Noise Element is one of the mandatory elements of the General Plan along with such other elements as the Land Use, Housing and Circulation Elements. The proposed new Noise Element will replace the existing noise provisions in the Hazards Element of the existing General Plan.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Settings: (Briefly describe the project's surroundings.)

North: N/A.
East: N/A.
South: N/A.
West: N/A.
10. Other agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement)

None

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

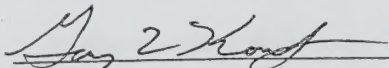
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Land Use and Planning | ☐ Transportation/Circulation | ☐ Public Services |
| ☐ Population and Housing | ☐ Biological Resources | ☐ Utilities and Services Systems |
| ☐ Geological Problems | ☐ Energy and Mineral Resources | ☐ Aesthetics |
| ☐ Water | ☐ Hazards | ☐ Cultural Resources |
| ☐ Air Quality | ☐ Noise | ☐ Recreation |
| | ☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

Determination:

On the basis of this initial evaluation (To be completed by the Lead Agency):

- ☒ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there WILL NOT be significant effect in this case because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project.


Signature

7/10/03
Date

Gary L. Koontz
Printed Name

Community Development Director
Title

Evaluation of Environmental Impacts:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) “Potential Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant. If there are one or more “Potential Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, and EIR is required.
- 4) “Potential Significant Unless Mitigated Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potential Significant Impact” to a “Less than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section XVII, “Earlier Analyses,” may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier Analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed in Section XVII at the end of the checklist.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). References to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

Potentially
Significant
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I. Land Use and Planning. Would the proposal:

- a) Conflict with general plan designation or zoning?
(Source: General Plan Categories Map; Zoning District Map; BRSP District Map)
- b) Conflict with applicable environmental plans or policies adopted by agencies with jurisdiction over the project? (There are no known agencies where the proposed Noise Element would cause a conflict.)
- c) Be incompatible with existing land use in the vicinity?
(Zoning District Map, BRSP- Zoning Regulations, City Zoning Code)
- d) Affect agricultural resources or operations (e.g., impacts to soils or farmlands, or impacts from incompatible land uses)? (There are no significant agricultural resources in Grand Terrace)
- e) Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community (including a low-income or minority community)? (No specific development is proposed by the proposed Noise Element.)

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A brief explanation to answer I:

The proposed Noise Element will be designed to have a positive effect on the community by proposing goals, objectives and policies to guide the City in minimizing or avoiding the adverse effect of noise on the existing residents of the City and future residents. No conflicts will result with existing or future development in the City.

II. Population and Housing. Would the proposal:

- a) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections? ()
- b) Induce substantial growth in an area either directly or indirectly (e.g. through projects in an undeveloped area or extension of major infrastructure)? ()
- c) Displace existing housing, especially affordable housing? ()

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A brief explanation to answer II:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. The purpose of the Noise Element is to limit the exposure of the community to excessive noise not to facilitate new development. Therefore no growth inducement is expected from the adoption of the Noise Element and no disruption of exiting housing stock is anticipated.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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No
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III Geologic Problems. Would the proposal result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:

- a) Fault rupture? (General Plan MEA/EIR - ES-4)
- b) Seismic ground shaking?(GP MEA/EIR-II-1)
- c) Seismic ground failure, including liquefaction? (GP MEA/EIR - II-1)
- d) Seiches, tsunami, or volcanic hazard? (GP MEA/EIR II-1)
- e) Landslides or mudflows? (GP MEA/EIR II-1)
- f) Erosion, changes in topography or unstable soil conditions from excavation, grading, or fill? (GP MEA/EIR II-20)
- g) Subsidence of the land? (GP MEA/EIR II-1, Append B)
- h) Expansive soil? (GP MEA/EIR II-1, Append B-4)
- I) Unique geologic or physical features? (GP MEA/EIR II-1)

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A brief explanation to answer III:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no geologic problems resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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IV. Water. Would the proposal result in:

- | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) | Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface runoff? (GP MEA/EIR II-1 Append B) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| b) | Expose to people or property to water related hazards such as flooding? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| c) | Discharge into surface water or other alteration of surface water quality (e.g., temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity)? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| d) | Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| e) | Changes in currents, or the course or direction of water movements? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| f) | Changes in the quality of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations, or through substantial loss of groundwater recharge capability? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| g) | Altered direction or rate of flow of groundwater? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| h) | Impacts to groundwater quality? (GP MEA/EIR II-1, and 97 Regional WCA Report) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| I) | Substantial reduction in the amount of groundwater otherwise available for public water supplies? (GP MEA/EIR II-1) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

A brief explanation to answer IV:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impacts on water resources resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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V. Air Quality. Would the proposal:

- a) Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation? (GP MEA/EIR II-14, and AQMP)
- b) Expose sensitive receptors to pollutants? (The Element contains an implementing action to reduce such exposure)
- c) Alter air movement, moisture, or temperature, or cause any change in climate? (Any such implementing actions are designed to have a positive effect on the region's air quality)
- d) Create objectionable odors? (No specific odor causing proposals are included in the Element)

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A brief explanation to answer V:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impacts on air quality resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

VI. Transportation/Circulation. Would the proposal result :

- a) Increase vehicle trips or traffic congestion? (Trans. Engineering and Planning Consultant)
- b) Hazards to safety from design features (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses? ()
- c) Inadequate emergency access or access to nearby uses? ()
- d) Insufficient parking capacity on-site or off-site?
- e) Hazards or barriers for pedestrians or bicyclists? (TCM Ordinance 147)
- f) Conflicts with adopted policies supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)? (TCM Ordinance 147)
- g) Rail, waterborne or air traffic impacts? ()

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Brief explanation to answer VI:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impact on traffic in the City or region resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

VII. Biological Resources. Would the proposal result in impacts to:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Endangered, threatened, or rare species or their habitats (including but not limited to plants, fish, insects, animals, and birds)? (GP MEA/EIR II-20, Append C) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) | Locally designated species (e.g., heritage trees)? (GP MEA/EIR II-20) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) | Locally designated natural communities (e.g., oak forest, coastal habitat, etc.)? (GP MEA/EIR II-20) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) | Wetland habitat (e.g., marsh, riparian, and vernal pool)? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) | Wildlife dispersal or migration corridors? (GP MEA/EIR II-20) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Brief explanation to answer VII:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impact on biological resources resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element. Indeed, the positive results of the Noise Element will encourage the protection of the biological resources of the community.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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VIII. Energy and Mineral Resources. Would the proposal:

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans? (GP MEA/EIR II-19, and Append D) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) | Use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner? | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) | Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of future value to the region and the residents of the State? (GP MEA/EIR II-19, and Append B) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Brief explanation to answer VIII:

No mineral resources have been identified in the City. The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no impact on energy or mineral resources resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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Mitigation
Incorporated

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Significant
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IX. Hazards. Would the proposal involve:

- a) A risk of accidental explosion or release of hazardous substance (including, but not limited to: oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation)? (GP MEA/EIR II-7)
- b) Possible interference with emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (GT Emergency Plan, and GP MEA/EIR II-13)
- c) The creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard? (GP MEA/EIR II-1)
- d) Exposure of people to existing sources of potential health hazards? (GP MEA/EIR II-1)
- e) Increase fire hazard in areas with flammable brush, grass, or trees? (GP MEA/EIR II-6)

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Brief explanation to answer IX:

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no hazard increases resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

X. Noise. Would the proposal result in:

- a) Increase in existing noise levels? (GP MEA/EIR II-10)
- b) Exposure of people to severe noise levels? (GP MEA/EIR II-10)

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Issues (and Support Information Sources):

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
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Brief explanation to answer X.

The adoption of the Noise Element will provide the goals, objective and policy guidelines to reduce the exposure of the population to unacceptable noise levels and to reduce overall noise impact in the community. The adoption of a new Noise Element will have a beneficial or positive impact on noise health for the community.

XI. Public Services. Would the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered government services in any of the following areas:

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Fire protection? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) | Police protection? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) | Schools? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) | Maintenance of public facilities,
including roads? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) | Other governmental services? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Brief explanation of answer XI.

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impacts on public services resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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XII. Utilities and Services Systems. Would the proposal result in a need for new systems or supplies, or substantial alternations to the following utilities:

- a) Power or natural gas? (GP MEA/EIR II-32, II-33)
- b) Communications systems? (GP MEA/EIR II-33)
- c) Local or regional water treatment or distribution facilities? (GP MEA/EIR II-30)
- d) Sewer or septic tanks? (GP MEA/EIR II-30)
- e) Storm water drainage? (GP MEA/EIR II-33)
- f) Solid waste disposal? (GP MEA/EIR II-32)
- g) Local or regional water supplies? (GP MEA/EIR II-30)

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Brief explanation of answer XII.

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no utility and service systems resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

XIII. Aesthetics. Would the proposal:

- a) Affect a scenic vista or scenic highway? (GP MEA/EIR II-22)
- b) Have a demonstrable negative aesthetic effect? ()
- c) Create light or glare? ()

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Brief explanation to answer XIII.

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impact on aesthetics resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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XIV. Cultural Resources. Would the proposal:

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Disturb paleontological resources?
(GP MEA/EIR II-20) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) | Disturb archaeological resources?
(GP MEA/EIR II-20) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| c) | Affect historical resources? (GP
MEA/EIR II-22) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| d) | Have the potential to cause a
physical change which would affect
unique ethnic cultural values? (GP
MEA/EIR II-22) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| e) | Restrict existing religious or sacred
uses within the potential impact
area? () | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Brief explanation to answer XIV.

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be no adverse impact on cultural resources resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element. In addition, there are no known archaeological or paleontological resources in the community.

XV. Recreation. Would the proposal:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) | Increase the demand for
neighborhood or regional parks or
other recreational facilities? (GP
MEA/EIR II-21) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |
| b) | Affect existing recreational
opportunities? (GP MEA/EIR II-21) | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☒ |

Brief explanation to answer XV.

The proposed project is to adopt a new Noise Element for the City's General Plan. No specific development is called for by the Noise Element; therefore there will be impact to the recreation facilities of the community resulting from the adoption of the Noise Element.

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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XVI. Mandatory findings of significance.

- a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of rare or endangered plant or animal, eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- b) Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?
- c) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of other probable future projects.)
- d) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effect on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

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Issues (and Support Information Sources):	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No impact
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Brief explanation to answers XVI.

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project is the adoption of a new Noise Element to the City’s General Plan. No specific development is proposed by the new Noise Element. Its policies are designed to improve the environment for both existing and future residents of the City. Therefore, the overall environmental impacts, if any, will be less than significant.

XVII. Earlier Analysis.

Earlier analysis may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, one or more effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR, or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case a discussion should identify the following on attached sheets:

- a) **Earlier analysis used.** Identify earlier analyses and state where they are available for review.
 - Used the Grand Terrace General Plan Master Environmental Assessment and EIR for most of the base impact information. Both documents are available at the Grand Terrace Community and Economic Development Department.
- b) **Impacts adequately addressed.** Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measured based on the earlier analysis.
 - Not Applicable
- c) **Mitigation measures.** For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measured which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent they address site specific conditions for the project.
 - Not Applicable

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Grand Terrace Community and Economic
Development Dept

Issues (and Support Information Sources):

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Authority: Public Resources Code Sections 21083 and 21087.

References: Public Resources Code Sections 21080(c), 21080.1, 21080.3, 21082.1, 21083, 21083.3, 21093, 21094, 21151; Sunstrom v. County of Mendocino, 202 Cal.App.3d 296 (1988); Leonoff v. Monterey Board of Supervisors, 22 Cal.App.3d 1337 (1990)

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ORDINANCE NO. 205

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA
APPROVING GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT GPA-03-01, E-03-05
ADDING THE NOISE ELEMENT
AND RESPECTIVE NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

WHEREAS, per State Law the General Plan is the top hierarchical document providing guidance to the City's orderly growth and development; and

WHEREAS, per State Law each element of the City General Plan shall be consistent with each of the others and all other City development documents shall be consistent with it also; and

WHEREAS, the Noise Element is consistent with all other General Plan Elements as they stand; and

WHEREAS, per State law the General Plan shall be periodically updated to reflect community values, City long term goals and reasonably current data; and

WHEREAS, the Government Code of the State requires that a City's General Plan contain a Noise Element; and

WHEREAS, the Noise Element will guide the City in enacting those measures to limit the exposure of the community to excessive noise levels; and

WHEREAS, the Noise Element includes the following:

- 1) a "Summary" covering the main points in the Noise Element;
- 2) a discussion of the purpose and reason for the Noise Element;
- 3) the results of a noise survey in the City;
- 4) a discussion of the future noise environment in the City of Grand Terrace;
- 5) identification of important noise issues;
- 6) a statement of goals, objectives and an implementing program; and,
- 7) a discussion of noise evaluation and measurement terms.

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WHEREAS, the Noise Element addresses all noise issues outlined in the State Guidelines to prepare a Noise Element for the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Noise Element has provided the City with specific implementing actions which can guide the City in its responsibilities to enact those measures for achieving and maintaining environmental noise control for the residents of the City; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission, at its meeting of July 17, 2003, recommended approval of the Noise Element following a public hearing on this matter; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, at its meeting of October 9, 2003, held a properly noticed public hearing for the approval of the Noise Element and the respective Negative Declaration.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND TERRACE, CALIFORNIA DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1: Repeal those portions of the existing Hazards Element of the General Plan which relate to Noise Hazards.
- Section 2: Adopt the Noise Element in full as incorporated hereby as Attachment "A" in this Ordinance.
- Section 3: Adopt the Negative Declaration, Attachment "B"
- Section 4: Direct staff to amend any other City document, map or plan which is not in conformance with the adopted Noise Element.
- Section 5: Effective Date: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the 31st day of its adoption.
- Section 6: Posting: The City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance to be posted in three (3) public places within fifteen (15) days of its adoption, as designated for such purpose by the City Council.
- Section 7: First reading at a regular meeting of the City Council of said City held on the October 9, 2003, and finally adopted and ordered posted at a regular meeting of said City Council on the 23rd day of October, 2003.

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